BELL OF COLORADO THE ONLY ONE TO OPPOSE IT.

His Objection Was That She Was Independent Financially, Had No Heirs and Did Not Need It-Gen. Grosvenor Reminds Him That Pensions Are Not Granted as Charity-The Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, April 12.-The dulness of private pension bill day in the House was relieved to-day by the injection into the proceedings of a discussion on the propriety of the Senate bill giving a pension of \$5,000 a year to Mrs. Ida Saxton McKinley, widow of President McKinley.

Mr. Bell (Dem., Col.) attacked the bill and asked upon what principle it was

Gen. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) said it was following the precedents established from almost the beginning of the Government Similar pensions had been granted to the widows of George Washington, John Quincy Adams, William Heary Harrison, James K. Polk, John Tyler, Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant and James A. Garfield. Besides, a similar pension was given to the daughter of President Tyler, \$25,000 to Dolly Madison, \$25,000 also to Mrs. Lincoln and \$50,000 to Mrs. Garfield. To the executor of the estate of Henry Wilson, Vice-President, \$10,332 was given, and \$8,000 to the widow of Thomas A Hendricks. It had been the uniform practice, said Gen. Grosvenor, and he knew of no case where a widow surviving the President had not been thus provided for.

Mr. Bell said that, despite the long line of percedents quoted, the voting of the pension as proposed was absolutely wrong and indefensible. It was utterly impossible, he went on, for Mrs. McKinley to spend the income of her estate, and she had no direct beir to whom to leave her property Had she children, he said, he would be the first to vote for the pension, but under existing conditions he could not give it his

She has an independent estate in her own right," Mr. Bell continued. "If there is any possibility of this splendid woman needing this or wanting it, or if she had an beir I would not raise my voice. She has no heir. She is absolutely independent from a financial standpoint, and so we propose to give \$5,000 a year to some collateral beirs instead of distributing it to lateral beirs instead of distributing it to the poor widows of soldiers of the War of the Rebettion. I hate and dislike to be compelled to say this much, but I say that we do a great many wrongs, not from judg-ment so much as from sentiment, and this is nothing more than a sentimental act of this House and of the other house, because of the sad, sad occurence which took place but a short time ago. But let me say to you that your sentiments would be directed in channels that could be approved much easier if you would distribute this \$5,000 among fifty-two old widows of soldiers of the last war who cannot get pensions be cause we say that the Government cannot afford them. I want it understood that I make these remarks because I say we do not give this because she asks it or desires it; that we do not give it because she can possibly use it. We give it from a mere sentiment, and a sentiment misdirected,

with no judgment or justice mixed with the sentiment."

Mr. Grosvenor—I have never known the widow of a President of the United States to come begging at the door of Congress for a bill to be passed in conformity with the principle and proposition of this bill. I think that this Government of ours is a little bit above a Coronor's inquest to ascertain whether a woman has children or may have children or not. I leave that field of discussion to the gentleman from Colorado. No bill of this kind has ever been put upon the basis of pauperism and indigence. Think of a mighty government put upon the basis of paupersm and in-digence. Think of a mighty government like ours, whose President was shot down in the discharge of a duty that he owed to his country, and went to his grave be-loved and honored by men of all parties, putting in motion a Coroner's inquest, a vulturous performance, headed by a mem-ber of Congress, to go to the office of the Judge of Probate of the county to ascertain whether the widow can live or not live. waether the widow can live or not live. What a sentiment, what an idea, what an estimate must be put upon the loving generosity of the people of the United States, if they would put their action upon a ground like that. Call it sentiment if you please. It is sentiment. I do not believe that it is the state of Colorado there were be found three windows. there can be found three widows of honorably discharged soldiers who would countenance the suggestion made by the gentleman from that State. I do not begentleman from that State. I do not beheve there is an American Congressman
who will register a yea and nay vote against
the passage of this bill, and it is surely
just a little ill-timed now, following so
promptly upon the grand exhibition of
love and affection that has gone out to Mr.
McKinley and to his wife and to his Administration from his countrymen, that a
discussion of this sordid character should
have externed into the question of the pashave entered into the question of the pas-sage of a bill that is in entire consonance with the history and spirit and sentiment

of this whole country.

Mr. Kluttz (Dem., N. C.) said he should support the bill and regretted that any one in this presence had raised his voice in opposition. It was the duty of this Government in his opinion to see that the widows of its Presidents were placed beyourd the s adow or peradventure of a doubt above the possibility of want. Hav-ing done this in the past be could see no reason why an exception should be made ing done this in the past he could see he reason why an exception should be made in the case of Mrs. McKinley But had there never been a pension granted to the widow of any President he would advocate one for the widow of Mr. McKinley The country never had and never would have a more devoted servant, "and I do not believe that the earth which holds him dead, sears alive a longitude gertleman dead, sears alive a longitude gertleman. He fell in the flower of manhood, in the midst of his useful career, by the hand of an assaussia to the regret of the whole sountry, and it was reset and right that this bill should pass, which he hoped it would with out objection. (Spplause)

Mr. Richardson (Seen, Fenn) and Mr. Kleborg (Dern, Tex.) expressed their ap-proval of the bill, and it was laid aside proval of the bill, and it was laid aside with a favorable report without a regarive

Aire Transcry surplies continues to grant first the current suspensibilities of no. from the last terms so that the appropriately beauty. The simplicities for the last first pear core counted at \$60 and not pear of process to remark \$140.485.000 by June \$100 processor to remark \$140.485.000 by June \$100.000 processor to remark \$140.000 processor to remark \$150.000 At a filtre a same to give to have to have it desert The antipitio has immigrated by a fatter stone that he desertes the hast thirty days. The makings sometime have been imprise starting id from and April there have never has your and the sometime special relationship of the blackers, something we have them.

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TO PENSION MRS. M'KINLEY. LIES OF FILIPINO INSURGENTS. Samples of Stories Circulated to Bring

> WASHINGTON, April 12 .- A recent copy of the Manila American, received at the War Department, contains a letter in regard to the efforts of the insurgent leaders in Batangas province to deceive the ignorant natives and bring about further hostilities. Batangas province is one of those not yet pacified, and was recently brought into prominence by a report called for by the Senate on the conditions there The correspondent of the American in Batangas says that an insurrecto commandante has issued a proclamation saying that the United States was in the midst of a bloody civil war, that a great battle had been fought at Chicago in which 1,600 regular soldiers were killed; that an army of anti-imperialists was besieging Wash-ington and that Roosevelt would be de-posed and "Dr. Bryan" proclaimed Presi-

dent.

In a circular letter issued by another officer, it was declared that the junta at Hong Kong had received a cablegram from Berlin saying that the Emperor of Germany was about to confer upon Gen. Malcar a grand decoration, and that in consideration of a relinquishment by the insurgent government of all claims to the Caroline Islands, which formerly belonged to the Philippines, Germany would supply the insurgents with 4,800 new rifles and 1,000,000 Mausor cartridges.

The same officer charges that in Iloilo the "Americans established a public hospi-

The same officer charges that in 1000 the "Americans established a public hospital and then compelled all the very sick people to be taken there for treatment. It was noticed that some of these sick people died very soon. That they might not be bothered with cases the American doctors administered much poison. In this easy administered much poison. In this easy way the Americans meant to kill off all their way the Americans meant to kill on an their enemies, consequently all who were true to the insurgent cause should under no circumstances be taken to an American hospital."

The same officer declared that additional

chaplains had been sent to the Philippines, the reason being that "although the United States was considered a Protestant nation, so many Americans were sent to hell from the Philippines that all christendom was scandalized and the Pope of Rome com-manded the President to send more chap-

ains to these islands."

The paper adds that these are only samples of many such lies circulated for the purpose of making trouble among the natives.

VEST EULOGIZES LINCOLN. Also Grant, Mckinley and Roosevelt

-Speaks Tearfully of Wade Hampton.

WASHINGTON, April 12.-In his speech in the Senate to-day on the Chinese question Mr. Vest eulogized Lincoln, Grant and McKinley, and said that no more honest tears were ever shed than those over McKinley by the men who had faced in battle the soldiers of the North during four years. "I shall never cease to feel kindly," he

continued, "toward the present occupant of the White House, Col. Roosevelt, for what he has said, in the broadest spirit of statesmanship and as a historian in his life of Thomas H. Benton, in regard to Robert E. Lee. He says in that most interesting production: 'Robert E. Lee was by far the greatest General that ever came from the English-speaking race—superior to Wellington.

greatest General that ever came from the English-speaking race—superior to Wellington, to Mariborough and to his last great adversary, U. S. Grant.'"

Mr. Vest mentioned with a tearful voice the death yesterday of Gen. Wade Hampton and spoke of him as another great Southern leader who had 'passed over the dark river leader who had "passed over the dark river to join the great encampment on the other shore," and as one whom he knew well and loved sincerely. He closed with this quotation from Tennyson:

And though beyond the bourn of time and place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my plot face to face
When I have crossed the bar.

TO PURCHASE FRIAR LANDS. Gov. Taft May Have to Go to Rome to Confer With the Vatican.

WASHINGTON, April 12.-Gov. Taft of the Philippines will come to Washington in a few days from his home in Cincinnati for a conference with the President and Secretary of War, preparatory to his departure for Manila. The question of arranging for the purchase of friar lands in the islands will then be considered. The difficulty now presented is that the title to these lands were the purchase of the title to these lands were the considered. that up to this time no one with authority to dispose of them has been delegated by the Pope. If some ecclesiastic in this country or in Manila should be designated to make the sale on behalf of the Vatican, it would greatly facilitate the matter. Unless this is done it is quite probable that some one will have to go to Rome to take the matter up there and arrange for the purchase of the lands desired by the Philippine Government. It may be in such an event that Goy. Taft will go to Rome on his way to Manila.

HEAVY POSTAL RECEIPTS.

The Department More Than Self-Sustaining During the Quarter Ended March 31.

WASHINGTON, April 12 .- For the fourth time in eighteen years the Post Office Department was self-sustaining during the quarter ended March 31, 1902. The receipts for that quarter, \$32,005,622, were over a adjourned till Monday. million dollars in excess of the expenditures. The largest excess of receipts over expenditures which the Department has ever experienced occurred at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, when the Department was self-sustaining. During only three other quarters since 1883 have the receipts expended the expenditure.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 12 - The President to-day sent to the senate the following nominations.

Witham L. Kessinger, Surveyor of Customs asking for the regret of the while country, and it was reset and right that this bill should pass, which he hoped it would with not objection. [Applause]

Mr. Richardson (Lonn, Lenn) and Mr. Aleberg (Dem., Tex.) expensed their approval of the bill, and it was laid aside with a favorable report without a registre of the Southern District of Lexas Lone to the finite disposed of and reported to the Holl.

One hundred and seventy others were this chaptered to the Hone and passed. One of the hemseliciaries we are functioned. One of the hemseliciaries we are functioned of Matson, formerly a member of Congress front lise directionate. Independent of the Comparison of the Foury-sighth Forty minth and Fiftiest Comparisons of the temperature of Freedom He is to recently a passed that a mostly in passed on the foury of passed the first Holm station of the Committee of Freedom He is to recently a passed that a mostly had been subjected to the Mainton. He is to recently a passed the first Holm station of the Holms adjourned until Monthly for the Holms and the Holms adjourned until Monthly for the first hold responsible to the four passed the first Holms of the Station of The Linguist Process Afficer to the Indian Section of the Section Amount will be consignated in May providing from the Transcory surplus continues to grow belongs the from the Transcory surplus continues to the first product the following the current expectations of the Transcorrect surplus and the Transcorrect surplus to the Transcorrect surplus

CHINESE EXCLUSION DEBATE.

SENATOR VEST'S OBJECTIONS TO THE BILL REMOVED.

Yet He Says He Will Not Vote for It - Senator Lodge in Favor of the Bill and Against Extending the Geary Law, as It

WASHINGTON, April 12.-In the Senate this morning the conference report on the Post Office Appropriation bill was presented and agreed to The Chinese Exclusion bill was taken up.

and Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) addressed the Senate: He characterized the Chinaman as a political, social and industrial parasite. He thought any immigration undesirable that brought into the United States people who wanted all the privileges and profits of American citizenship without participating in its responsibilities; but yet he could not vote for the bill on a count of its exclusion of persons to attend national fairs or expositions. He regarded that provision as not only a violation of international comity, but an indecent breach

of hospitality. Mr. Patterson (Dem., Col.) explained to Mr. Vest that in his absence that provision had been struck out of the bill on the mo tion of his colleague (Mr. Cockrell).

Mr. Vest said that that removed one of his objections to the bill; but another objection which he had to it was as to the exclusion of Chinese residents of the Philip-

Mr. Patterson explained that that provision also had been changed so as to advision also had been changed so as to admit the children of Chinese residents born in the Philippine Islands since their occupation by the United States.

Mr. Vest went on to express his opinion that residents of the Philippine Islands were citizens of the United States, and said that he would remain of that opinion until the Supreme Court should decide definitely on the subject.

said that he would remain of that opinion until the Supreme Court should decide definitely on the subject.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.), chairman of the Philippine Committee, advocated the passage of the bill. If the Senate, he said, were prepared to open the United States to the introduction of the Chinese from the Philippines, it was for the Senate to say so. But when Congress had excluded the passage of Chinese from Hawaii, an organized Territory, to the mainland it was idle to argue that Congress had not the power to prevent the immigration of Chinese from the Philippine Islands into Hawaii or Porto Rico or the United States.

"My belief is," said Mr. Lodge, "that it is best to shut them out. There is a large body of Chinese in the Philippines. I think that if the purpose is to exclude Chinese labor from the United States we cannot draw the line on such a point as that. We have shut out the Hawaiian Chinese, and I think that it is proper for us, to shut out the Philippine Chinese. The substitute proposed by the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Platt) does not change that point. The existing laws which that substitute would continue in force do not cover point. The existing laws which that substitute would continue in force do not cover the introduction of Chinese labor into the Philippines. The substitute is a mere extension of existing law. It is only putting off the evil day. We have got to meet the question of a Chinese exclusion law gooder or later. sooner or later

sooner or later.

Mr. Hanna (Rep., Ohio) read a telegram signed by the President of the Merchants' Exchange of San Francisco and of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, declaring that the reenactment of the Geary act would amply protect all important American interests and allow the maintenance of trade relations with China. Mr. Hanna followed the reading of this telegram increasity with another supposed telegram igcosely with another supposed telegram from the United Bar Tenders, insisting on his supporting the Chinese bill. [Laughter.]

Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.) read several telegrams and letters received by him, mostly from the Pacific Coast, opposing the pending bill and declaring that the Geary law, now in force, is satisfactory. now in force, is satisfactory.
In opposition to these despatches Mr.
Mitcheli (Rep., Ore.) read a telegram from
Mr. Geary urging the passage of the pend-

ing measure.
The discussion drifted toward the incident which occurred a few days ago, when the Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu, addressed a

the Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu, addressed a communication to the Secretary of State, remonstrating against the bill.

Senators Mitchell and Teiler asserted that if any other foreign Minister had done the like he would have received his passports within twenty-four hours; while Senators Hoar and Foraker defended the Chinese Minister. right of the Chinese Minister, under the terms of the treaty of 1894, to do what he

"What on earth," exclaimed Mr. Gallinger

"What on earth," exclaimed Mr. Gallinger impetuously, "are they [the supporters of the biii] making this hullabaloo about, anyway? The Chinese in California are 40 per cent, less now than they were ten years ago. What do they want now, unless they propose absolutely to drive the Chinese from California?"

After some remarks by Mr. Teller (Silver Rep., Col.) in favor of the biil, Mr. Dryden (Rep., N. J.) said that as a nember of the Committee on Immigration he wished to contradict a statement made by Mr. Mitchell to the effect that the members of that committee were practically unanimous in support of the biil. For himself, he dissented from some of its provisions, particularly from the one as to the employment ticularly from the one as to the employm of Chinamen on steamers on the Pacific

COTTON CROP OF 1901.

Census Bureau Reports It at 0.052,082 Baies Against 10,486,148 in 1900.

WASHINGTON, April 12.-The Census Bureau to-day issued the following prelimithe receipts exceeded the expenditures, namely, during the quarter ended March 31, 1900; Dec. 31, 1900, and March 31, 1901. The cotton crop (growth of 1901) as returned

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DIDN'T WANT AGUINALDO'S AID. | WAIF OF "THE WIND OF DEATH"

He Was Told Not to Join in the Attack or the Spantards, Says Gen. MacArthur. WASHINGTON, April 12.—Gen. MacArthur was before the Senate Committee on the Philippines to-day. He was asked by Mr. Culberson whether Gen. Merritt's policy with respect to the Filipino army before Manila was the same as that pursued by Gen. Anderson. His answer was: "What Gen. Merritt's policy was I cannot say. The Filipino troops occupied a line opposite to the Spaniards, and, of course, their presence in that position was a great as-

istance to the American army." Gen. MacArthur was asked whether, under the then existing conditions, Aguinaldo and the Filipino forces were not justified in inferring a friendly cooperation between the American and Filipino forces against the Spaniards; and his reply was that that conclusion might be drawn if there were not other facts to prevent it; and he went on to tell of notice having been given to Aguinaldo hat his forces were not to participate in he fight to take place the next day between the United States army and the Spaniards. Notwithstanding that notice, he said, the Filipinos did participate in the assault the next day
Senator Patterson—When did you learn
that the attack on Manila was a mere form

to give the Spaniards an opportunity to surrender?
Gen. MacArthur—I never learned that fact yet So far as I know there was no such agreement. My orders were to fight, and acting under those orders I got into the fight.

Senator Patterson asked Gen. MacArthur whether he had any knowledge of the enlistment, or attempted enlistment, of men in the Philippines for service in the British "I have no such knowledge," was the

THE 13TH DISAPPOINTED.

It Will Not Participate in the Joint Army

and Navy Mar @ ivres. According to a despatch received Brooklyn yesterday from Washington, the Thirteenth Regiment, Heavy Artillery, will not participate in the joint army and navy manœuvres to take place in New York harbor during the first eight days in September. The regiment was in camp last year and the amount of the appropriations permits only biennial camps. The withdrawal of the Thirteenth will leave the First Massachusetts Regiment the only Volunteer militia to participate in the

manœuvres with the Regulars.

The announcement was a cause of keen disappointment to the officers and members of the Thirteenth, who have been drilling for the occasion for several months under the direction of Lieut. Martin. Col. David E. Austen, the commander of the regiment, was so much interested in its proposed participation with the army and navy movements that he agreed to captain the command until their close, although he has been very anxious to relinquish it. He had this to say vesterday after reading the despatch from Washington:

"I suppose I may as well resign now. We have been preparing for the

army and navy manusives for months, and the fact that the War Department has failed to appropriate money enough to permit the Thirteenth to participate will prove a great disappointment to officers and men."

It is now believed that Col. Austin will hand in his resignation before the close

DUTY PAID ON AIRSHIP. Santos-Dumont to Visit Edison To-day at

Menlo Park. Contrary to his hopes, M. Santos-Dumont when he called at the Custom House, yesterday morning, with his friend M. Aimé, had to pay \$630 duty to obtain possession of the machinery of his airship, which had been valued at \$1,400. He paid under protest, and he is of the opinion that the money will be returned to him when the airship is taken out of the country. In the

afternoon M. Santos went out in a red automobile with Ford Huntingdon. The mechanical parts of the airship will be put together in this city when a suitable place is secured, and if backing can be found for the venture the balloon will be brought over from Paris. M. Santos is, above all, a sportsman, and it is this which first induced him to take up dirigible ballooning: but he has expended so much money in airships that he feels some part of the outlay should be defrayed by the public. M. Santos, to this extent only, is actuated by the spirit of commercialism He has with him a model of the airship which is three yards in length and will fly under guidance. M. Santos will be too busy to exhibit it in this city, but he wil take it to St. Louis to show it to the Exposi tion managers. The model is worked by an electric motor and the balloon is filled with hydrogen gas. It can be shown to

advantage in an ordinary room, as the flight is controlled. This afternoon M Santos-Dumont and M. Aimé are to be the guests of Thomas A Edison at Menlo Park.

PARK JAM IS DANGEROUS.

Don't Try to Cross Park Row Opposite the Bridge in Rush Hours.

The contractors in charge of the work at the City Hall Park end of the subway have moved their derrick and engine house so close to the southern corner of the Hall of Records that they have almost shut off traffic on the south side of the building, where until a few days ago a path led straight to the curb so that people bound for the Bridge trolleys could go straight across Park row But the contractors men put up a board fence along the curb and left only thirty inches of space at the corner of the Hall of Records Here, on their way from the park to the Bridge. pedestrians encounter people coming from Hall of Records building have been closed by the tunnel contractors, who built, in by the tunnel contractors, who built, in place of these paths, a wooden bridge which extends along the Hall of Records portion and has two connections, one with the Bridge stairway stat the other with Park row. In consequences of the closing of all but those approaches to the Bridge the jam is the rush house is datagerous.

A sand scoop in the pit opposite the Hall of Beneric was noticely venturing intersection insupportunity and cruesient as Rainan is harder, who is likely to die.

After Leading | The fire there as anther of morthlery, both to her bounders and the few-thing musicions of the Mr. state

PATERNITY OF GREAT STORM'S SURVIVOR IN COURT.

Child Rescued From a Floating Roof at Cheniere Caminada, La., in 1893 Claimed by a New Orleans Man on the Strength of a Resemblance.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 12.-Proceedings begun in the police court to-day, to be followed by a suit in the Civil Court, bring to light a romance connected with the great Chenière Caminada storm of September, 1893. The storm, called "The Wind of Death," in Louisiana swept over the Gulf coast of Louisiana nearly nine years ago, being, with the single exception of the Galveston storm of two years ago, the worst and most destructive ever known in this region. The killed and drowned numbered 3,200, the heaviest loss being in the settlement of Chenière Caminada on Barataria Bay, Laffite's old piratical resort, where 1,200 persons were lost out

of 1.400 residents. Among the sufferers was Louis Terrebonne, whose wife and four children were reported drowned. He escaped. In 1899 was reported to white citizens of St. Bernard parish that a Filipino fisherman named Antonio, living in a solitary palmetto hut in the Lake Borgne Swamp, had a little white girl 8 years old with him. It was felt that she should be rescued from her surroundings and placed in better hands. A party of white men visited Antonio and demanded the surrender of the girl. The Filipino unwillingly surrendered her. The child did not want to leave him and had to be taken away by

Antonio explained how he got the little girl. In September, 1893, he was a fisherman in Barataria Bay, near Cheniere Caminada. His shack was destroyed by the tornado, but he himself escaped unhurt. The next day, when the tidal wave had subsided somewhat, a piece of roof floated in where he had sought refuge, with a two-year-old child, only partly clad, asleep on it. The child was evidently one of the few who had escaped from the doomed settlement. Regarding her as sent by God to his care, he adopted the little girl, whom he called Antonia. She lived with him six years and when he moved to the Lake Borgne fishing grounds she went with him. rent with him.

Antonia was taken from her adopted father crying and turned over to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and sent by them to their suburban house at Beauvior, Jefferson Davis's old home. A year ago Mrs. Arthur Lee, a well-to-do woman of Plaquemine, La., visited Beauvior. She was attracted by a pretty little girl of ten. She expressed a desire to adopt her, and the society, finding that the child would be well cared for, consents and a hotonia, became, Victoria consented. So Antonia became Victoria Lee and moved to Plaquemine. The little girl responded to the love of her adopted

mother and the two were happy.

Mrs. Lee and Victoria came to New Or-leans some time ago. An old negress, a family servant of Terrebonne's, saw Victoria the other day. She ran at once to her former master, Terrebonne, who has never recovered from the loss of his entire family, vecovered from the loss of his entire family, and told him that she was satisfied that Victoria Lee was Marie Terrebonne, the baby supposed to be lost in the great storm, and whom she herself had nursed, as the resemblance of the child to the Terrebonne family was so striking no one could doubt it. Terrebonne saw the child and was also conviced. onvinced.

The police were notified, and the case

came before the police court to-day in a fight over the possession of the girl. There is no direct evidence as to the identity of he child, no ornament, clothing or any the child, no ornament, clothing or anything else that would prove she is Marie Terrebonne. The only evidence, even, that the child came from Cheniere Caminada, is the testimony of a Filipino fisherman, who has since disappeared. There were more than thirty children from 1 to 3 years old lost in the storm, any one of whom might be the child ricked up on the floating roof. old lost in the storm, any one of whom might be the child picked up on the floating roof. The claim of the father is supported only on the remarkable family resemblance, which cannot be disputed; but, on the other hand, there were more than a hun-dred Terrebonnes, relatives of the claim-art, drowned at Chemiere Caminada. Mrs. Les is dishting Terrebonne's claim, vigor Lee is fighting Terrebonne's claim vigoradopted daughter, and as the little girl is unwilling to leave her on this slight evi-dence it is left to the courts to decide her paterni'y

A NEW "JULIET."

Eleanor Robson Plays to Kyrie Bellew's "Romeo" in the Balcory Scene

There had been more beautiful Juliets and some who had posed more pictorially in their balconies than the one seen at Wallack's theatre yesterday afternoon, but none within this writer's recollection had spoken with so much of sweet girlish nalveté. Eleanor Robson was the actress and only the balcony scene from Shakespeare's tragedy of young Italian passion was given. If proof was intended that Miss Robson deserves the praise and expectation that have been freely placed on her, the demonstration was conclusive. Her performance was in the modern manner naturalistic, impressional, without the slightest strain in posture or stress in utterance; yet it was exact to a nicety in clocution, every sentence, phrase and word being delivered with its utmost import. Thus Miss Robson's remarkably fine

achievement had two distinguishing merits that might have clashed with each otherthe simplicity of nature and the consum mation of arf-if there had not been a Iresh, young, musical voice to imbue the formal blank verse with the charm of apontaneous feeling. This Juliet was delightfully lovesick. She was yearning so hard for Rames that the drooped over the balcony rall to reach down for him with her arms, while telling him about her heart's mainty, and was so unconscious of Lerseif in other respects that she did not attitudisize at all In a way, that may have been an error, because conventionality is what some folias want in the acting of Shakespeare, and Miss Robert's reputation

Consider the Fallish promotion of the promotion design has been added by the action of their medical place account forms have fables. He was fables. He was

FOWLER SILVER BILL PROTEST Francis C. Moore Sees Great Evils to Our

President Francis C. Moore of the Continental Insurance Company has addressed a letter to Congressman Charles N. Fowler chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representa tives, pointing out what Mr. Moore believed to be a great danger to the 'country' the exchange of gold coin by the Treasury for silver dollars becomes a law. Mr

Moore's letter is as follows: I desire to call your attention to what seem to me unanswerable reasons why section 22 of the bill No 12,350, requiring the Secre-tary of the Treasury to exchange gold coin for standard silver dollars, should not be-

to me unanswerable reasons why section 22 of the bill No 12,350, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange gold coin for standard silver dollars, should not become a law

On Jan. 1 there were outstanding in circulation 3,000,000 standard silver dollars. There were also outstanding in circulation silver certificates to the amount of 449,000,000, representing an equal amount of silver dollars in the Treasury, which are just as much in circulation as if in the hands of the people who hold the certificates, which are simply in the nature of warehouse receipts for the dollars in the Treasury, the certificate holders owning the dollars, and not the Government This would make 522,009,000 dollars for which the holders could denand gold.

The gold in the Treasury is supposed to be held against the United States notes in circulation, more than 350,000,000 of which can be presented at any time the holders desire to withdraw gold therefor If your bill should become a law this would make nearly \$900,000,000 of gold liability of the Government, against actual gold in the Treasury of \$262,000,000.

We all remember how the Treasury gold was depleted in the period from 1803 to 1806 by the operation of the so-called endless chain simply because the income of the Government during Mr. Cleveland's Administration was not sufficient to pay the expenses and necessitated paying out the greenbacks almost as soon as they were redeemed. The receipts under the tariff of Mr. McKinley's Administration exceeded the expenditures and made it unnecessary to pay out legal tepders. This alone stopped the operation of the endless chain. The present income of the Government exceeding its expenditures, enables the Secretary to retain greenbacks when presented for redemption. If it did not, the endless chain would continue to deplete the gold reserve. Now comes the proposed silver bill, which offers a new endless chain of over 500,000,000 visued proposed to the stock market.

This is serious enough, but I now come to another danger. It is t

principal check upon counterfeiting silver dollars to-day is the difficulty of disposing of them in large quantities; but if the Secretary of the Treasury is to be compelled to exchange gold for them they would be received by banks in good faith, ignorant of their character, and forwarded to the Government as fast as they became inconvenient in quantity. Not long since, in Nebraska, a bank had insufficient vault room for the accumulation of silver dollars taken on deposit. Under the proposed law it could have shipped these at once by express to the Government to be exchanged for gold.

It is unfortunate that silver dollars, which are "fait" money to the extent of the difference between buillion value and face value, were ever put in circulation otherwise than by the silver certificates, which cannot be counterfeited, owher to the safeguards attending geometrical lathe work, engineruling work, special paper and other features, which insure detection of other than genuine issues.

There is, it seems to me, no reason why the Government, claiming to maintain the parity of gold and silver, should do anything more than it is now doing in receiving silver dollars at par for customs, taxes and all public dues." This will maintain the parity of gold and silver to the full extent that was contemplated when silver was coined and the certificates issued, or that gold be rightfully demanded by the most ardent advocate of silver coinage or by any holder of silver certificates. The certificates bear on their face no obligation whatever to pay gold in exchange for them: they simply certify that there have been deposited in the Treasury of the United States, "Ac., "silver dollars, payable to the bearer on demand."

The Government is not a money changer, and ought not to be expected to give gold dollars for silver dollars, any more than it should be expected to issue bills of exchange There is, it seems to me, no reason why the

dollars for silver dollars, any more than it should be expected to issue bills of exchange on Europe at the request of any citizen.

In my opinion, if this bill becomes a law it will facilitate the operations of the counterfeiters of the world, and instead of maintaining the parity of cold and silver coin of the United States, will result in enhancing the prolits of counterfeiters in other countries as well as in our own.

Gifts of \$16,000 for Amherst College. AMHERST, Mass., April 12. - Amherst College has received \$15,000 from a former member of the class of 1870 for an endowmember of the class of 1849 for an endow-ment fund for assistant professors and instructors; also a gift of \$1,000 for a scholar-ship from Warren F. Draper of Andover, class of 1847.

Hope for Dyspeptics

The New Cure a Wonder.

MI-O-NA, the new vegetable cure for dyspepsia, has brought not only hope, but health and strength to thousands of dyspepties who had become despondent over the failure of all so-called dyspepsia cures give them more than temporary relief.

The new treatment is a wonder to all who use it and yet the explanation for this is plain when we understand that it is the only runedy ever given which has for its object the cure of the disease itself and not the symptoms. In truth the whole success of MI-G-Na lies in the fact that it houls the diseased organs themconvert it into a putrid mass and take away its noursehing and strengthening proper ties, as is the ones when pepsins and other dignetive ferments are used

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Will offer to-morrow and Tuesday

Tailored Suits.

Black Cheviot Eton Suits sailor collar, skirt and jacket trimmed with moire bands and silk fagoting,

\$22.50

Blouse Suits in Cheviots and Broadcloth, all silk lined, white moire revers and fancy braid, blue and black,

\$25,00

Eton Suits, with moire vests, in Etamine and Canvas, handsomely trimmed with moire bands, all the popular shades,

\$28,50

Cheviot and Etamine blouse Suits, with the long, straight front, trimmed with taffeta bands and white lace collars,

\$34.50

Outer Garments

Black Taffeta Etons, Russian lace collar, \$9.75

Black Cloth Etons, taffeta trimmed, lined throughout with silk,

\$10.75 Covert Jackets,

From \$9.75 up. Black Cheviot Etons, moire collar, fancy vest, \$5.75

Meyer Jonasson & Co. Silk Waists.

An extensive assortment of Silk Shirt Waists, in a variety of styles; made of Peau de Cygne, small figured Foulards, Shantung, and black or white China Silks.

Also, a complete assortment of Waists suitable for afternoon and evening

Walking Suits. New Gibson Blouse and

Norfolk effects, made of

latest Bannockburn fancy

mixtures, \$19.75 & \$23.50

Dress Skirts. Black Talfeta Silk, tuck-

ed, two rows of lace inse tion, \$18.50

Walking Skirts.

Black, blue, Oxford and gray Melton, 34 rows of stitching. \$5.75

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Underwear.

Petticoats of white cambric, with 12 inch flounce of blind embroidery, finished with cluster of line tucks, others with full ruffle and insertions of lace, value \$4.50,

¥3,25

Skirt length Chemue, of fine quality nameook. trimmed with Italian Valenciennes lace, value \$2.00,

\$1.65

Dressing Sacques, dotted Swim, Persian patterns. lace trimmed, finished with brading and ribbot, value \$1.35,

La Corona Corsets, \$2.00 \$3.50 \$5.00

BROADWAY AND IZTH ST